THE HISTORY OF THE Thrice Illuſtrious Princeſs *HENRIETTA MARIA de BOURBON*, QUEEN OF England.

LONDON,
Printed by *E.C.* for *Philip Chetwind*,
1660.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

TO THE

Paragon of Vertue and Beauty, her Grace,

The Dutcheſſe of AUBEMARLE, &c.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

IN *imitation of the Inſcription of the golden Apple that* Paris *had to diſtribute among the* Goddeſſes, *which was,* Let it be given to the faireſt, *as a gift which only the greateſt beauty was worthy of; I humbly preſent to your* Grace *this ſmall* Mirror *of* Feminine *yet* Heroick *Vertues, as a glaſſe wherein none but the moſt* vertuous

are capable to dresse themselves: A pattern *not to be imitated by the Vulgar.*

Your Grace *may herein see* briefly, *yet* fully *displayed, the* frailty *and* inconstancy *of humane* greatness, *and the* heighth *of* goodness. *A Princesse of the greatest* Extract, *the greatest* Alliance, *the greatest* Vertue, *that this Western World hath for many years boasted of; reduced to the utmost of those* miseries *wherewith an* adverse *Fortune could* afflict *her; yet in all of* them *bearing her self up with an* unbyassed *soul.*

'Tis easie, Madam, whilest our Fortunes are constant *to us, to be* constant *to our Vertues. That Pilot must certainly be very* unskilled, *who with a fair and* prosperous *gale, shall steer an indirect course. Afflictions are the greatest tryal of a Noble*

Spirit; and patience in them the chief of Vertues.

Yet was it not the greatest of this Queens unhappinesses, *that she was* unhappy, *but that some men by* malicious *Scandals strove to make her guilty of somewhat they thought* deserving *so great Afflictions; as if to be* miserable, *must likewise include being* wicked.

But were happiness, Madam, *alwayes appropriate to* goodness, *or did* Vertue *continually carry it's* reward *along with it, we might have just reason to* suspect *and* believe *that some horrid* wickedneſſes *lately perpetrated amongst us, were rather* Pieties *in the highest degree.*

But her goodness *and* patience *have overcome all* scandals; *and as she hath* lived *the* Mirror *of the latter to* all *the* World,

World, *so she may be a* pattern *of the other to succeeding* generations.

In the mean time, that the Rising Sun of your GRACES Vertues *and* Honours *may still soar higher, but never know a* declension, *is the* earnest *prayer of*

YOUR GRACES

Most Humble

And

Most devoted Servant,

JOHN DAUNCY.

TO

TO THE READER.

THIS late Age hath had so infinite Examples of *Vices* made Vertues, and *Vertues* Vices, that a clear display of actions in their *true* and *genuine* colours will hardly finde *credit*: So long hath *scandal* had the *predominancy* over mens minds, that the continual reiterating of them; hath grounded in them (as it were) a serious opinion of their truth, whilest they were *Zealous* to believe what was *represented*, rather then what *really* and *truly* was.

This

This *Illuſtrious* and thrice *Noble* Princeſs hath not had the leaſt *ſhare* in this ill *humour* of the *times*, whileſt the *baſely* imployed *induſtry* and *diſingenuity* of ſome men hath endeavoured to repreſent her under a black Cloud of *guilt*, who never knew how to wear other then a pure, white and Angel-like Veſt of Innocency.

Yet ſo *powerfull* were thoſe ſcandals which were thruſt upon this *ſerene* Queen, that none durſt adventure to convince them of falſity, by demonſtrating that the *purity* of all her actions were above the *reproach* of the *blackeſt* tongue, for fear of running himſelf on *Scilla* or *Charybdis*, of hazarding himſelf on the *Rock* of an *Arbitrary* Power, or *plunging* himſelf in the *gulf* of a diſ-

credit;

credit; ſo firmly had ſcandal rooted an ill *opinion* of her *Majeſty* in the *mindes* of moſt people.

I need not now *fear* to fall upon the Rock, and *doubting* not but that I ſhall eſcape that other inconvenience: I have endeavoured to *repreſent* her as ſhe is (that is) *barely* by her actions, by which if I cannot *perſwade* men to a *belief* of her goodneſs; yet let them at leaſt *believe* that character which was given her by *him*, who of all men muſt needs know her beſt, her *Royal* Husband.

Reader, 'tis the greateſt *uncharity* in the world to give *credit* to that evil which *malicious* tongues would *perſwade* us to be in any perſon, and never *inquire* into thoſe *goodneſſes* wherewith they are really

really *endowed*: For most certain it is,

Qui cauſam ſtatuerit, parte
inaudita altera,
Æquum licet quod ſtatuerit
haud æquum eſt.

Who judges ere he hear another tell
His cauſe, may judge right, but ſhall nere judge well.

And that makes me the more *confident*, that this ſmall piece will finde a *clearer* reception, whileſt like the *Welcome* Sun it clears *light* out of *darkneſſe*, and makes that *appear* truly fair (as it is) which was before *ſpitefully* beclouded.

THE

THE HISTORY OF *Henrietta Maria*, QUEEN of ENGLAND.

THat Philoſopher certainly was either Fooliſh or Frantick, who determined (or at leaſt ſtarted it as a queſtion) that

there could be no Heroick vertue in Women, no Age in the world having been deficient of some of that sex, compleatly furnished both with Magnanimity, and all other Vertues, which might adorn the most Noble spirits; some illustrious women having in all times left their precedents to the world, of Valour, Wisdome, Chastity, Courage, and Magnanimity: All Histories, even the Holy Writ it self, bearing witness of the Vertues of some of that sex, whose Fames have endured, and

are

re to this preſent age recorded with honour and admiration.

Nor hath our age it ſelf been wanting in examples of that nature; but more particularly in that Phœnix of our times (whoſe life I intend to treat of) *Henrietta Maria de Bourbon*, a Princeſs, as of incomparable Vertues and endowments, ſo of a mighty Birth and Alliance, having been Daughter, Siſter, Wife, Aunt and Mother to Kings: Daughter to the thrice Illuſtrious and renowned Prince *Henry* the Great,

King of *France*, and Sister to his Son *Lewis* the Thirteenth: Wife to *Charles* the First, King of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*: Aunt to *Lewis* the Fourteenth now King of *France*: And Mother to our present most Gracious Soveraign Lord King *Charls* the Second. To so many Kings hath she been so nearly allied.

But before we proceed to our story of her, it will not be impertinent to touch something of her Fathers Vertues (though not alwayes) being often inherent to Posterity. A

Prince

Prince he was in whom nothing of worth was wanting, a pattern of all that Heroick Nobleneſs which could accompliſh either a Man or a King: Not known to be ſubject to any Vice, except that which overcame the *ſtrongeſt*, *holyeſt* and *wiſeſt* of men, too great a love to Women.

His wonderfull acts, both in time of Peace and War, had deſervedly gained him the Title of GREAT: By the firſt he enriched *France* with a greater proportion of Silk and Wooll, (by aug-

menting and encouraging a Foraign Traffique) then ever before ſhe was Maſter of, beſides adorning her with many famous Structures, and accommodating her by cutting Navigable Sluces from River to River; by the laſt he cured her diſtempers, and by his Valour quieted thoſe Civil Wars which had for neer twenty years diſtracted and diſturbed that Kingdome, having been victorious in Four main Battels againſt the *Guiſan* Faction; and at length rooted out all thoſe whoſe affections were more

more swayed to the *Spaniard* then to their natural Prince: Yet was he in the end (*see the instability of humane Glory and Greatnesse*) by an obscure Villain in one of the principal streets of his chief City of *Paris*, stabbed to death in his Coach, in the midst of those triumphs which were prepared for his Queen, the Illustrious *Maria di Medices*, who then newly had her brows begirt with the Royal Diadem of *France*, and when he had lyen in readiness a Potent Army in perfect

Equipage, and compoſed of ſtout and able old ſouldiers, which made his Neighbours round about to tremble (none knowing on whom the effects of ſo potent a Force would fall) his intended deſign continuing a riddle to this day.

He was at his firſt coming to the Crown very much enclined to the *Proteſtant* Profeſſion, in which he had for the moſt part been nurtured; but the neceſſity of his affairs, and the ſtrength of the *Papiſts* enforced him to make a publique Con-

Confeſſion of the *Roman* Catholique Religion, and condeſcend to them in Eccleſiaſtical affairs; notwithſtanding which he was ſoon after by a young Jeſuite (who after the fact, confeſſed he did it becauſe he thought him not yet well ſetled and grounded in the Catholique Faith, but too much wavering towards the *Hugonots*) ſtabbed in the mouth with a knife: Which made one of his Confidents prophetically to tell him: *Sir, You may ſee how juſt and punctual GOD ALMIGHTY is*

in his Judgements: For I hope you have denyed the Religion you were first nurtured in, but from the teeth outwards, so he hath struck you there, but take heed your heart go not from it, for he will strike you there the next time: Which proved exactly true.

The Villain which murthered him could by no extremity of Torments be induced to confess any other then himself abettor of his Crime, which he did (as he said) out of an inward motion he had, that King *Henry* was not yet fully confirmed in the

the *Roman Faith*, a belief whereof he gathered out of the great benefits and Liberties ſtill continued to the Proteſtants.

'Twas but a very ſhort time before his violent death, that his youngeſt Daughter and laſt Childe the Princeſſe *Henrietta Maria* was born: So that ſhe had neither the felicity to be an eye-witneſs of thoſe extraordinary Vertues wherewith her Father was endowed, nor the means to imitate them, otherwiſe then as by an everlaſting fame they

The Queen born.

they were left to Posterity.

Yet falling under the care of the Illustrious *Maria di Medices* her Mother, (a Princess of most rare endowments, to whom likewise the Charge of Government was committed till the succeeding King *Lewis* the Thirteenth should come to age) she was educated suitable to her birth and greatness, and those Vertues cherished in her, which seemed to be innate, as appearing almost in her very Cradle.

Nor was she less ac-

com-

compliſhed in that other adorner of Women, *beauty*, which though it outſhone not her Vertues, yet it made them ſhine with the greater luſtre, whileſt they likewiſe ſeemed to ſet it forth, and blazon it like a cleer and unclouded Sun.

Prince *Charls* his Voyage to *Spain*.

She was about the age of Fifteen years when Prince *Charles* firſt taking that Adventurous, and therefore Renowned Journey into *Spain*, to endeavour the concluſion of a Match between himſelf and the Royal *Infanta*, in his paſſage through

Paris,

Paris, he *incognito* beheld this Paragon of Vertue and Beauty, and though he were then going about a busines which must necessarily obstruct his inclinations towards her, yet he seemed very much to like her, nor was she in her affections lesse propense to him, being reported to have said after she had heard about what busines he was gone into *Spain*, *That he need not have gone so far for a Wife.* So that it seemed that this Match was concluded on in Heaven, which no worldly endeavours could obstruct. For

His return.

For after the fruitleſs endeavours of Prince *Charles* in *Spain*, to regain the *Palatinate* (without which he could not accept of the *Infanta* for his Wife, King *James* alwayes ſaying, That there ſhould be no Match unleſs that were likewiſe reſtored, for he would not marry Prince *Charles* in joy, and leave his Daughter the Princeſs *Elizabeth* in tears) was with ſafety to the great joy of the People returned into *England*, and in ſtead of an Alliance, a War proclaimed with *Spain*; *Lewis* the Thir-

Thirteenth King of *France* ſent two Letters fraught with extraordinary expreſſions and ſtrains of Princely love, tacitely inviting ſome overtures of a Match with *France*, to which King *James* returned anſwer thus.

Moſt

K. James his Letter to the K. of France.

MOst High, most Excellent, and most puissant Prince, Our most dear and loving good Brother and Cousin, and ancient Ally:

Although his late Majesty of happy memory was justly entituled the Great, for having in effect re-conquered by Arms his Kingdome of France, although it appertained to him as his proper Inheritance; nevertheless you have made a greater Conquest: For the Kingdome of France, although

though it was regained by the Victorious Arms of the King your Father, yet belonged to him by Right, and he therefore subjugated nothing but what was his own. But you have made a greater conquest, having by your two last Letters, so full of true Cordial courtesie, overcome your good Brother and ancient Allie, and all the Kingdoms appertaining to him. For we acknowledge Our selves so overcome by your brotherly affection, that We cannot render you the like; Only We can promise and assure you upon the Faith of an Honest man, that you

you ſhall have power not only to diſpoſe of Our Forces and Kingdoms, but of Our Heart, Our Perſon, and the Perſon of Our Son, if there be cauſe. Praying you to reſt aſſured, that We ſhall be ſo far from thinking to cheriſh, or give any countenance to any of your Subjects, of what profeſſion of Religion ſoever, that ſhall forget their natural Devoirs towards you, and if We can get the leaſt light of any thing, you ſhall be moſt faithfully advertized: And you may promiſe your ſelf in like caſe, or in any other that may tend to the

honour

honour of your Crown, that you ſhall have power to diſpoſe freely of Our aſſiſtance, as if the cauſe were your own, and upon this truth that our Intereſts ſhall alwayes be common, We pray God, Moſt high, moſt excellent and moſt puiſſant Prince, Our moſt dear and moſt loving Brother, Couſin and ancient Allie, to have you alwayes in his protection.

This

This Letter was ſoon after followed by Letters both from King *James*, and Prince *Charles*, to the Princeſs *Henrietta Maria*, which ſhe refuſed to read, till ſhe had her Mothers leave, which granted, ſhe put King *James* his in her Cuſhion or Cabinet, but Prince *Charles* his ſhe placed in her boſome; which made King *James* ſay, That though he would denounce War againſt her for not reading the Letters without her Mothers approbation, yet he muſt return her thanks for her

Letters ſent to the Princeſs *Henrietta Maria.*

after

after ordering them; intimating thereby, *That she would rely and rest upon him, but lodge his Son in her heart.*

King *James* his Death.

But before the Conclusion of this Treaty, it pleased the Almighty to put an end to King *James* his dayes; a Prince who all his life had kept this Kingdome in a continual Peace and quietness, and had often been an Umpire in the difference of Neighbouring Princes, who were in as continued Combustions about him, whilest himself was never plunged in any War, till

till now lately in one with *Spain* for the Restitution of the *Palatinate*.

Prince *Charles* upon the death of his Father is immediately declared his lawfull Heir and undoubted Successor, whereof by his several Ambassadors he immediately acquaints all the neighbouring Princes: But to the King of *France* he sends over the Earls of *Carliſle* and *Holland*, not only to acquaint him with his Fathers death, but to treat of an Alliance with the Princess *Henrietta Maria*; which Negotiation was concluded

Prince *Charles* succeeds.

cluded in fewer months then *Spain* had ſpent years in her Treaty.

Letters of Proxie to the Duke of *Chevereux.*

And ſoon after Letters of Procuration (or Proxie) were ſent to the Duke of *Chevereux* of the Houſe of *Guiſe* for eſpouſing his Miſtreſs and making her his Conſort, the Ceremony of which was celebrated on Sunday the Firſt of *May* according to our ſtile, but the Eleventh according to theirs, in the Church of *Noſtre-dame* at *Paris*, with a great deal of pomp and magnificence, ſhe being given to the Duke of *Chevereux* in behalf

behalf of the King of *England* by her two Brothers the King and *Mounſieur*.

About a fortnight after the Duke of *Buckingham* put in Commiſſion with the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadours there, is with a train of the beſt quality to accompany him ſent to attend the Queen, and to bring her over to her Spouſe in *England*, whileſt in the mean time, King *James*'s Funeral on the 14 of *May*, was magnificently ſolemnized at *Weſtminſter*, King *Charles* himſelf contrary to the old

Buckingham and others ſent to fetch the Queen.

K. *James* his Funerall.

cuſtome attending the Obſequies.

The Qu. ſets forward.

On the ſecond of *June*, the now Queen of *England* ſet forward from *Paris*, and at the Town of *Amiens* ſtaid fourteen days, by reaſon of the Queen her Mothers ſickneſs, and indiſpoſition, who would willingly have accompanyed her to the Sea ſide, but at length was forced to leave her here, and ſo with her Brother the *Mounſieur*, ſhe ſet forward towards *Bulloigne*, a longer paſſage by ſea to *England* then that of *Calais*; but the

the infection there forced them to accept of this.

Here the Queen received the Duke of *Buckinghams* Mother (with a Train of very many Ladies of quality from *England*) whom *Mounſieur* ſo much honoured as to condeſcend to give her a viſit at her Lodging, for no other reaſon but her being Mother to the King of *Englands* chief Favourite, and the Dutcheſs of *Chevereux* that great Princeſs both of Match and Blood was forced to give her the precedency.

The Queen puts to sea.

The King had commanded a good part of his Navy Royal, one and twenty Ships to attend the Queen, on which she imbarques, but in her passage findes the same rough and tempestuous weather which *Mary* Queen of *Scots* found when she was wafted over from *Calais*: This some interpreted as an ill *omen*, and have since taken it as a token of the succeeding tempests of her life.

Arrives at *Dover*.

Yet on *Trinity* Sunday the $\frac{13}{23}$ of *June*, she arrives

rives at *Dover* about ſe-
ven a Clock at night, his
Majeſty the next Morn-
ng coming from *Canter-*
bury to meet her, with
oy received her at the
op of the Stairs, whileſt
ſhe on her knee endea-
vouring to kiſs his hand,
he ſeeming as it were ſur-
prized, takes her up in
his arms and ſalutes her
with reiterated kiſſes. And
ſo conducting her into an
inner Chamber, after his
congratulation of her ſafe
arrival, and expreſſion of
the ſad fears of her danger
at Sea, (finding her ſome-

what ſurprized, and to let fall ſome tears to ſee her ſelf now in the hands of a ſtranger, whom ſhe had never before ſeen) he tells her, That ſhe was fallen into the effects of Gods Divine Providence, to forſake her Kindred and cleave to her Spouſe, profeſſing that he would be no longer Maſter of himſelf, then he was a ſervant to her.

The King and Queen ſet forward to *London.*

The Ceremony here was accompliſhed, and the Duke of *Chevereux* having rendred her up to his Majeſties boſom here, and

and to his bed the ſame night at *Canterbury*, they the next day ſet forward towards *Graveſend*, the whole way being laned with millions of people, who made the very air thunder with renumerated Ecchoes of *God ſave their Majeſties*; they were likewiſe accompanyed with a moſt gallant Train of the *Engliſh* Gentry, who came from all parts of the Kingdom to wait upon their Majeſties at ſo great a Solemnity.

At *Graveſend* on the Thurſday after, their Ma-

jeſties entred into the Barge of State, and accompanyed with an infinite number of other Barges and Boats, went by water to *Somerſet-houſe*, whileſt the Ships all the way being placed in ranks on both ſides the River, did volly out wellcomes to theſe two Princes.

The Marriage proclaimed.

The Third after their arrival at *London*, their Majeſties appeared in State to the Nobility, both having ſeated themſelves upon their royal Thrones. And ſoon after the Marriage was publiquely proclaimed

claimed with exceſſive joy to all: And from thence their Majeſties by reaſon of the great infection then in and about *London*, removed to *Hampton-Court*: Where, and in all other places, they for many years lived in the greateſt content and enjoyment of conjugal love that poſſibly could be: The King moſt ſingularly indulgent of his Royal Conſort, and ſhe correſpondent with him, not only in perſonal affection, but alſo in bringing him forth a Progeny of Royal Princes and Prin-

ceſſes: The beſt for Alliance and Stock that ever the Earth had, being immediately deſcended from the blood Royal of *England* and *France*, allied to the Emperour, Kings of *Spain* and *Denmark*, and all the moſt potent Princes of the Weſtern World. So that if ever any, theſe might moſt properly be ſaid to be ſprung *de ſemine Divûm*, of the ſeed of the Gods.

Occaſion of diſcontent between the King and Queen.

Yet there happened an accident on the firſt of *July*, in the year 1626. which not only created a difference

rence betwixt *Lewis* the thirteenth King of *France*, and his Majesty of *England*, but might likewise have caused a breach between him and his dearly beloved Queen and Consort, had not her incomparable prudence taught her how to submit to her Husbands pleasure.

The King had several times been informed of misdemeanours committed by some of the Queens Domestiques, towards her person, and his Majesty; and therefore on the first of *July*, having the same

The Qu. servants dismissed.

ſame day ſent a Meſſage, commanding all the Queens Servants to be there in readineſs, he came to *Somerſet-houſe* attended by the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Earls of *Holland* and *Carliſle*, and other principal Officers, and tells them,

Gentlemen and Ladies,

I Am driven to that extremity, as I am perſonally come to acquaint you, that I very earneſtly deſire your return for France: *True it is, the deportment of ſome amongſt you, hath been very*

very inoffensive unto Me, but others again have so dallyed with my patience, and so highly affronted Me, as I cannot, I will not longer endure it.

This accusation (though not determined to any particular) made all guilty, and every single person was concerned to clear himself: Whereupon the Bishop of *Menes* answered,

Bishop of *Menes* & Madam *St. George*, offer a defence of themselves.

Sir, If this accrimination be levelled at me, let me, I beseech you, know my fault, while I am here to make defence.

And

And Madam *St. George* said,

Sir, I make no question but the Queen will give me a fair Testimonial to your Majesty.

But the King replyed no more then, *I name none*: and so commanded their speedy return to *France*.

The Q. extreamly disturbed at the sending away of her servants.

This suddain action of the Kings, overwhelmed the Queen (whose tender years were not yet fit for so harsh an encounter) with a great deal of impetuous passion against the King, she at first taking it as the greatest extremity of

of unkindneſs, that having ſo ſmall a company of her native friends and ſervants to attend her, they ſhould in an inſtant be all caſhiered, and in lieu of them ſhe to expect, not a Train of Honour, but a Guard of diſaffected perſons, not ſo much to attend her as her actions, whereby ſhe ſhould be treated more like a *Priſoner* then a *Princeſſe*: That there could not be a higher affront put upon a Daughter of *France*, or Queen of *England*.

The

The Kings endeavour to pacifie her.

The King observing her transportation, endeavoured by all sweet and gentle perswasions to pacifie her, but finding her inexorable, he resolves to be so too, and therefore the beginning of the next Month the *French* were all sent packing, having their Salaries paid them to a penny, and some of them large Gratuities given them, contrary to that scandal of a Modern *French* Historian, who writes, *That they were dismissed without their Wages and appointment.* Yet the doom fell heavy upon some

ſome of them, who having ſold all they had in *France*, out of hopes to raiſe themſelves Fortunes under the Queen in *England*, were by this caſhierment almoſt totally ruined.

Their miſdemeanours were of ſeveral ſorts: The Eccleſiaſticks ſtood charged with impoſing ſeveral unhandſome and unbecoming Penances upon the Queen, as particularly, the forcing her to make a Progreſs bare-foot to *Tyburn*, there to preſent her Devotions, which action (the

The *French* miſdemeanours.

(the King said) could have no greater invective then the Relation. The Bishop of *Mends* was blamed likewise for contesting with the Earl of *Holland*, about the Stewardship of those Mannors which were setled upon the Queen as her Joynture, that Office being conferred on the Earl by the King, whilest the other claimed a Grant from the Queen.

Madam *St. George* was accused for having endeavoured by cunning insinuations to beget a dis-

affection

affection between the King and Queen, wherein ſhe had gone ſo far, that whatever ſhe ſuggeſted, found more credence with the Queen, then whatſoever the King could alleadge; an affront not to be comported. And it appeared clearly after their departure, that the Queens frowardneſs proceeded not from any natural diſpoſition or inclination of her own, but from their evil counſels, and the products of their malicious ſpirits; for ever after the Queen comported

ported her self with so loving a complacencie and complyance, that the whole world could not afford a couple more mutually endeared to one another.

King of *France* resents the sending away of his Sisters servants.

Yet notwithstanding, the Majesty of *France* highly resented the sending away of his Sisters Servants and Domestiques, who filled his ears with many lyes and scandals, one of which was the aforementioned, *That they were sent away without their Salary*: Whereas they had not only their full Deben-

ters

ters paid them, but large Rewards beſides. Yet King *Lewis* his ears were ſo open to their complaints, that he diſpatches the *Marſhal de Baſſompiere* extraordinary Ambaſſador to the King of *England*, to demand the reſtitution of the Queens Domeſtiques, taxing our King with breaking the 14th Article of the Matrimonial part, by which it was agreed, *That all the Domeſtique Servants which the Queen ſhould bring over into* England *ſhould be naturall* French, *and Catholiques, choſen*

Ambaſſadours ſent to demand their reſtitution.

chosen by the most Christian King: And in case of death she to choose other Catholiques of *France*, provided the King of *Great Britain* should assent.

But in vain.

Yet this Embassage proved vain and ineffectual; for it could not be expected, but that although by the Articles the King of *France* was to choose the first set of Servants for the Queen, yet they could not binde the King not to turn them away in case of misdemeanour; for if so, his power was so restrained, that those Servants

Servants might take upon them to contradict his Majesty. In sum, their re-admission was utterly refused: Whereupon King *Lewis* proceeded to an utter breach of the peace between both Kingdoms, by seizing and securing the *English* Merchants Ships in the River of *Bourdeaux*, and by employing the *Vantguard* and the other six Ships (formerly lent to the *French*) against *Rochell*, contrary to Articles, and their first Predestination.

This

War with *France* unsucceſſefull.

This War proved unfortunate to the *Engliſh*, for their firſt, ſecond, and third attempts were all unſucceſſefull; and the Great Duke of *Buckingham*, who commanded in chief, in the firſt Expedition for relief of *Rochell*, being to ſet forth again upon the ſame deſign, was by one *John Felton* an obſcure fellow, ſtabbed to death at *Portſmouth*.

The Queen brought to bed before her time.

The Qu. in the Spring of the year 1629. was delivered of a Child, which coming ſomewhat before its time lived not much above an

an hour, yet having ſome life in it, the Prieſts which attended the Qu. were very earneſt to baptize it, but the K. ſtepping in prevented them, and commanded Dr. *Web*, one of his Chaplains, to officiate, and name him *Charls*; which immediately after he had done, the Childe expired.

But on the 29th of *May* in the Year enſuing, was her Majeſty delivered of a Son both living and lively, to the ſurpaſſing joy and exultation both of the Court and whole Kingdome, Heaven it ſelf ſeeming to rejoyce: For at

Prince *Charles* born.

the time when the King rode to St. *Pauls* Church to give thanks to God for the Queens ſafe delivery of a Son, though it were then neer Noon-day, there viſibly appeared a Star in the Firmament, upon which theſe Verſes were preſented.

Rex ubi Paulinas acceſſit gratus ad aras,
Immicuit medio lucida ſtella Polo.
Dic divina mihi tractans ænigmata cœli,
Hæc oriens nobis quid ſibi ſtella velit?
Magnus in occiduo princeps modo naſcitur orbe,
Moxque ſub eclipſi regna Orientis erunt.

Thus

Thus Engliſhed by Mr. *Sanderſon.*

When to *Pauls-croſs* the grateful King drew (near,
A ſhining Star did in the Heavens appear:
Thou that conſults with Divine Myſteries,
Tell me what this bright Comet ſignifies:
Now is there born a valiant Prince i'th Weſt,
That ſhall Eclipſe the Kingdoms of the Eaſt.

The Prince baptized.

On the 27 of *June* following was the Prince baptized at St. *James*'s, with moſt refulgent pomp and Princely Ceremony, and named *CHARLS*: the Godfathers and Witneſſes at his Chriſtning,

were the King of *France*, and Prince *Elector Palatine*, represented by the Duke of *Lenox* and Marquess *Hamilton*: The Godmother was the Queen Mother of *France*, whose Substitute was the Dutchess of *Richmond*.

Princess *Mary* born,

But the more to binde the affections of this Pair Royal, to a firm tie of Conjugal love, on the fourth of *November* she blessed his Majesty and this Nation with the birth of her eldest Daughter, the Princess *Mary*, whereby she gave him pledges of

of both ſexes, which afterwards ſhe encreaſed to a more numerous Iſſue.

For on the Thirteenth of *October*, 1633. ſhe was delivered of her ſecond Son, Chriſtned *James*, and by the Kings command ſtyled Duke of *York*, and ſo afterwards created by Letters Patents. And Duke of *York*.

And on the 28 of *December*, in the year 1635. was the Queen delivered of her ſecond Daughter, the Lady *Elizabeth*, whoſe birth was congratulated by the *United States* of the *Netherlands*, with a preſent

sent of a massie piece of Amber-greece, two fair and almost transparent *China* Basons, a rare Clock of very excellent Art, and four very admirable pieces of painting, the Originals of *Tintinet* and *Titian*, those incomparable Artists.

Thus farre had this Queen lived in all peace and prosperity, enjoying the full and endeared love of her Royal Consort, which there were no outward obstructions to hinder; they enjoying all things wherewith peace and prosperity could cherish

riſh them, beſides a bleſſed Iſſue, the delight of their eyes; ſo that Fortune ſeemed to blow a gale upon them beyond their deſires or expectations; till unconſtant as ſhe is, ſhe turned the ſcale, and involved them in as great a gulf of ſorrow and miſery, as they had before been in the height of glory and greatneſs.

Yet the hard Fortunes they were ſubjected to, did but the more illuſtrate and ſet forth thoſe vertues, which whileſt their brows were encircled with pro-

ſperity were ſcarce diſcernable to vulgar eyes and judgements. For though to bear ones ſelf with even and noble ſpirit in the height of happineſs and greatneſs, be praiſe-worthy and admirable, yet afflictions are the only trial of a great and magnanimous ſoul.

And that this Queen was a perſon of ſo great and magnanimous ſpirit, none can doubt, who ſhall conſider with what a ſetled ſpirit ſhe waded through thoſe Afflictions with which God was pleaſed to

to chaſtize her and her Royal Conſort.

The firſt time that ſhe had occaſion to ſhew her ſelf ready and willing to endure a part of her Husbands afflictions, was when his Majeſty by reaſon of the *Scots* ſecond Rebellion, in 1639. (notwithſtanding his gracious Pardon and Pacification granted them but the year before) was conſtrained by force of Arms to ſeek a courſe to reduce them to Obedience, but by reaſon of the unwillingneſs of Parliaments to ſupply his

The Queen raiſes a Benevolence amongſt the Catholiques.

extraordinary wants then, and the great Charge which would accrue by his raising an Army to oppose them, who were then ready to enter his Kingdom of *England*, was forced to desire a Benevolence of those his Loyal Subjects of the Nobility and others, who were willing to contribute towards his Necessities. The Queen out of her meer motion, and free will, by her Substitutes, Sir *Kenelme Digby*, and Mr. *Walter Montague*, negotiated with the Catholiques, for a free

free and hearty Contribution.

And so free were those (who though they were termed Recusants in point of Religion, yet were not so, but rather examples to others in point of loyalty) few Catholiques then in the Kingdom, that almost as great a sum was gathered from them, as from the more numerous Protestants, many of them proportioning their affections beyond their abilities. The Catholiques free supplyes.

Yet those Instruments which she had employed for the raising of those free and The Collectors of her Majesties Benevolence questioned

and voluntary Contributions, were after queſtioned by the Houſe of *Commons*, and their Collections, though voluntary, adjudged illegal; there being a Law in *England*, reſtraining all publique Collections, but only what were made according to ſuch and ſuch Forms and Commiſſions, which were to iſſue forth in Caſes of ſuch a general nature, and though thoſe Collections (as was alleadged) were rather *Free Gifts* then Collections, yet the Collectors were like to have been puniſhed.

puniſhed. Which together with the ſcandal caſt upon her Majeſty, That ſhe had been an Incendiary betwixt the King and his People, and objections taken at the reſidence of the Popes Legate in *England*; ſhe by Letter acquainted that Houſe,

The Qu. meſſage to the Houſe of *Commons.*

That ſhe had alwayes uſed her beſt endeavours for the removing of all miſunderſtandings betwixt the King and his People:

That ſhe had effectually, both by Letters and expreſſe Meſſages perſwaded him to convoque

convoque that great Assembly.

That whereas there were exceptions taken at the residence of the Popes Legate in England, she would take care to remove him speedily, though he were here meerly for her own Conscience.

That touching the Collection, if any thing were illegal in it, it must be imputed to her ignorance of the Law, being carried thereunto out of a dear and tender affection to his Majesty, her Royal Spouse, in so pressing an occasion, but she would be more cautious hereafter, not

not to do any thing but what might ſtand with Law.

That ſhe was deſirous to employ all the power ſhe had, to unite the King and People: Therefore ſhe deſired them to look forwards, and paſſe by ſuch miſtakes and errors of her Servants: which reſpect of theirs ſhould be repaid with all good Offices, whereby they ſhould finde real effects.

This complacent and gentle Meſſage of the Queen mitigated the Parliaments reſentments againſt her Collectors, and upon

upon further conſideration all proceedings againſt them were ſuſpended.

The Q. Mother arrives in *England.*

At the beginning of thoſe ſecond troubles in *Scotland*, the Queen Mother of *France*, who by the over-reaching power of the Cardinal *Richelieu*, by her means and power, advanced to that height wherewith he then ſwayed, was not only expulſed out of her Dominion of that Kingdome, but being likewiſe ignominiouſly led about the *French* Army, in the manner of a Priſoner, was after

after ſuffered to eſcape thence, which ſhe did, firſt to the *Cardinal d'Infanto* Governour of *Flanders*, and afterwards to the Prince of *Orange*, from whence ſhe was by our Queen her daughter, compaſſionate of her miſeries, invited over into *England*, where ſhe arrived on the laſt of *October*, 1638. juſt before the beginning of our ſad and miſerable troubles, her coming over being upon unknown grounds imputed as a preſage of all our future diſtractions, ſhe being accounted

counted ominous to what place soever she came, till the middle of the year 1641. (when we began more visibly to be involved in our troubles) she staid here, when accompanyed with the Earl of *Arundel*, she took her leave, and journeyed through *Zealand* to *Collen* in *Germany*, where soon afterward overwhelmed with age and miseries, in a melancholy condition to see that Cardinal *Richelieu*, whom she had raised from almost nothing, to the whole administration of

Her death.

the affairs of *France*, this mighty Princeſſe expired.

During the being here of that Illuſtrious Princeſs, the Queen was brought abed of a third Son, who entred into the world on the twentieth of *July*, 1640. and was Chriſtned *Henry*, and after created Duke of *Gloceſter*. She had before been delivered of her third Daughter on the 17th of *March*, 1636. who was Chriſtned *Anna*, and died before her Father. Duke of *Gloceſter* born.

And ſhortly after the Duke of *Gloceſters* birth, in

The Marriage of the Princeſs *Mary* with the Prince of *Orange*.

in the ſame year, the Ambaſſadour Leiger of *Holland* made ſome overtures of a Marriage between the young Prince, *William* of *Naſſau* Prince of *Orange*, and the Kings eldeſt Daughter the Lady *Mary*: Which Overtures were willingly aſſented to by the King, and likewiſe agreed upon by the Parliament, who expreſſed much joy at the Kings inclinations to marry his Daughter to a Proteſtant Prince, though ſomewhat inferior to her in birth and nobleneſs. So on Sunday the

ſecond

ſecond of *May*, the Marriage was with a great deal of Solemnity performed in the Kings Chappell at *White-hall*.

The Qu. accuſed of High treaſon.

Notwithſtanding the Parliaments former ſuſpenſion of all proceedings againſt the Kings ſervants who collected the Benevolence amongſt the Catholiques, for the Kings neceſſary ſupply in his Expedition againſt the *Scots*; yet a ſtrange report after there was, of the Parliaments intentions to draw up Articles of High Treaſon againſt her. And indeed,

indeed some resolutions there were of the Parliaments, (upon a fond conceit that the Queen had so much power with the King, as to misadvise him) either to perswade her to withdraw her self aside, by some fears wherewith they would possess her, or else to drive her away perforce; which the King finding, and thinking the first the surest course, thought it better to have her go as it were voluntarily, and therefore acquainted the Parliament,

That

That he was preſſed by the States *Ambaſſadours, to ſend the Princeſſe* Maria *into* Holland, *to her late Eſpouſed Husband, and that the Queen deſiring it, he had given her leave to goe with her.*

And ſo the good Queen was got out of their Clutches, the King accompanying her and the Princeſs to the Sea-ſide at *Dover*, and ſhe carrying with her all the Jewels belonging to the Crown, the Pawn of which afterwards (with ſome additional ſupplyes from the Prince

The Queen goes for *Holland.*

Prince of *Orange*, aſſiſted the King in his extreameſt neceſſities.

The King was extreamly troubled at the Queens departure, which made him fall into this rare Soliloquie of her, in which becauſe he (who knew her beſt) gives the beſt Characters of her that poſſibly can be given, I ſhall here inſert it.

Although

ALthough I have much cauſe (ſays the King) *to be troubled at my Wives departure from me, and out of my Dominions; yet not her abſence, ſo much as the ſcandal of that neceſſity which drives her away, doth afflict me. That ſhe ſhould be compelled by my own Subjects, and thoſe pretending to be Proteſtants, to withdraw for her ſafety: This being the firſt example of any Proteſtant Subjects, that have taken Arms againſt*

their King, a Protestant. For I look upon this now done in England, *as another act of the same Tragedy which was lately begun in* Scotland; *the Brands of that fire being ill quenched, have kindled the like flames here. I fear such motions, so little to the adorning of the Protestant Profession, may occasion a further alienation of minde, and divorce of affections in her, from that Religion wherein we only differ.*

Which yet God can, and I pray he would in time take away, and not suffer

these

these practices to be any obstruction to her judgement; since it is the motion of those men (for the most part) who are yet to seek and settle their Religion for Doctrine, Government and good manners, and so not to be imputed to the true English Protestants, who continue firm to their former setled Principles and Laws.

I am sorry my relation to so deserving a Lady, should be any occasion of her danger and affliction, whose merits would have served her for a protection amongst the savage Indians, whilest their rude-

neſſe and barbarity knows not ſo perfectly to hate all vertues, as ſome mens ſubtilty doth, among whom I yet think few are ſo malicious as to hate her for her ſelf, the fault is, ſhe is my Wife.

All juſtice then, as well as affection, commands me to ſtudie her ſecurity, who is only in danger for my ſake. I am content to be tõſſed weather-beaten and ſhipwrackt, ſo as ſhe may be in a ſafe harbour.

This comfort I ſhall enjoy by her ſafety in the middeſt of my perſonal dangers,

That

That I can perish but half, if she be preserved; to whose memory and hopefull Posterity I may yet survive the malice of mine enemies, although they should be satiated with my blood.

I must leave her and them to the love and loyalty of my good Subjects, and to his protection who is able to punish the faults of Princes, and no lesse severely to revenge the Injuries done to them, by those who in all duty and Allegiance, ought to have made good that safety which the Lawes chiefly provide for Princes.

But common civility is in vain expected from those who dispute their Loyalty: Nor can it be safe for any Relation to a King to tarry among them who are shaking hands with their Allegiance, under pretence of laying faster hold on their Religion.

'Tis pity so noble and peacefull a Soul, should see, much more suffer the rudenesse of those, who must make up their want of Justice with inhumanity and impudence.

Her sympathie with me in affliction will make her

Vertues ſhine with greater luſtre, as Stars in the darkeſt nights, and aſſure the envious World, That ſhe loves me, not my Fortunes.

Neither of us but can eaſily forgive, ſince we do not much blame the unkindneſſe of the generality and Vulgar; for we ſee God is pleaſed to trie both our Patience, by the moſt ſelf-puniſhing ſin, the ingratitude of thoſe who having eaten of our Bread, and being enriched by our bounty, have ſcornfully lift up themſelves againſt us, and thoſe

of our own Houſhold are become our enemies. I pray God lay not their ſin to their charge, who think to ſatisfie all Obligations to duty by their Corban *of Religion, and can leſſe endure to ſee, then to ſin againſt their Benefactors as well as their Soveraigns.*

But even that policy of mine enemies is ſo far venial, as it was neceſſary to their deſigns, by ſcandalous Artieles, and all irreverend demeanour, to ſeek to drive her out of my Kingdoms, leſt by the influence of her example, eminent for Love

as

as a Wife, and Loyalty as a Subject, she should have converted to, or retained in their Love and Loyalty, all those, whom they had a purpose to pervert.

The lesse I can be blest with her Company, the more I will retire to God and mine own Heart, whence no malice can banish her. Mine Enemies may envy, but they can never deprive me of the enjoyment of her Vertues, while I enjoy my self.

Let the world then judge by this noble character given her by him who of all men in the world beſt knew her, how ill ſhe deſerved thoſe many ſcandals and reproaches upon her, which even malice it ſelf could hardly be induced to believe.

The Parliaments endeavour to clear themſelves.

The Parliament had before the Queens departure endeavoured to clear themſelves from any intention of drawing up any Articles againſt her, and that it was only a ſcandal put upon them by

by ſome malicious Incendiaries: To which excuſe of theirs, the Queen mildely returned anſwer,

That there was a general report thereof, but ſhe never ſaw any Articles in writing, and having no certain Author for either, ſhe gave little credit thereto; nor could ſhe believe that they would lay any aſperſions upon her, who had ever been very unapt to miſconſter the actions of any one perſon, and much more the proceedings of Parliament: And ſhould at all times wiſh a happy Union and underſtanding

The Qu. anſwer to their excuſe.

standing between the King and his People.

However the King thought it the beſt courſe to ſend her out of the way.

The breach betwixt the King and Parliament.

During the Queens abſence, broke out thoſe irreconcilable diſcontents between the King and Parliament: The firſt endeavouring to maintain the Fundamentall Laws of the Land, the true profeſſed Proteſtant Religion, and his own due and proper Rights and Prerogatives; whileſt the

the latter endeavoured to ſubvert all of them, by infringing and eclipſing that Royal Prerogative, which had for above three hundred years adorned this Monarchy, endeavouring to ſettle an arbitrary Power in themſelves, by ſubverting and overturning at pleaſure the fundamental Laws of the Land, making new ones according as their deſigns ſerved them; taking away from the King all power over the *Militia*, his undoubted and inherent right, ſurprizing and engarriſoning

garriſoning his Forts and Caſtles, robbing him of his Ships and Navies, denying him entrance into one of his own Towns, and diſpoſal of his Magazine of Arms and Ammunition there, though bought with his own Money, and intended to be imployed in reducing the *Iriſh* then in Rebellion, for the generall good of theſe Kingdoms, and all this under the large pretences of Reformation of Religion, removing the King from (ſuch as they pleaſed to call)

call) evil Counſellours, making him a happy and glorious King; whileſt indeed in ſtead of him, as the event proved, they intended to conſtitute themſelves ſo many petty *Athenian* Kings, to Rule and Domineer at pleaſure over theſe three Kingdoms.

And to this effect they firſt raiſe Arms, perſwading the People, That their intentions were only to bring the King again to his Parliament, from whence by the violent proceedings of ſome Members in

The Parliament raiſe Arms.

in the *Commons* House, (who suggested jealousies and fears into the Suburbian Rabble of the City of *London*, and induced them to come to his Court, in a tumultuous manner, and threaten him at his very Palace-gate) he was forced in honour to go away, and retire himself to *York*, where (after many messages and sollicitations to the Parliament to come to an accord and agreement) he likewise endeavoured to put himself into a posture of Defence.

But

But the Parliament having both the Magazine of Men, Money and Ammunition (the City of *London*) in their hands, were extreamly beforehand with him; though the Queen used her utmost endeavours in *Holland*, by the assistance of the Prince of *Orange*, and those Jewels she carried over with her, to raise him both supplyes of Money, Arms and Ammunition, by means of which, and the Contributions and assistance of those Subjects which still continued loyal to

The King likewise arms.

to him, he gathered ſuch an Army as was able for ſome time to oppoſe his enemies.

The Queen comes to *England.*

And on the ſixteenth of *February*, 1642. the Queen her ſelf imbarques for *England*, but was the firſt time by contrary windes and foul weather beaten back again into *Holland*: But fearing no ſtorms for her dear Conſorts ſake, puts to ſea again, and on the nineteenth, ſhe with ſome hazard anchors at *Burlington* Bay, and ſafely lands, the two and twentieth,

tieth, with ſome ſupply of Officers, Munition and Money. But though ſhe got ſafely to ſhore, yet ſhe endured there as great a Tempeſt, if not worſe then any ſhe had done at Sea, of which ſhe thus by Letter acquaints the King.

The

The Q. Letter to the King about her escape at *Burlington.*

THE next night after we came to Burlington, four of the Parliament Ships arrived without being perceived by us, and about Five a Clock in the Morning they began to ply us so fast with their Ordinance, that it made us all to rise out of our Beds, and leave the Village, (at least the Women.) One of the Ships did me the favour, to flank upon the House where I lay, and before I was out of my Bed, the Cannon Bullets

Bullets whiſtled ſo loud about me, that all the Company preſſed me earneſtly to goe out of the Houſe, their Cannon having totally beaten down all the neighbouring houſes, and two Cannon Bullets falling from the top to the bottom of the Houſe where I was; ſo that (cloathed as I could be) I went on foot ſome little diſtance out of the Town, under the ſhelter of a Ditch, (like that of New-market) whither before I could get, the Cannon Bullets fell thick about us, and a Serpent was killed within twenty paces of me;

We

We in the end gained the Ditch, and ſtayed there two hours, whileſt their Canon plaid all the while upon us: The Bullets flew for the moſt part over our heads, ſome few only grazing on the Ditch, covered us with Earth, &c.

Yet, notwithſtanding their ſtrenuous endeavours, it pleaſed God to preſerve this Illuſtrious Princeſs from their diſloyal violence, which they had not yet given over, had not the ebbing of the Tide, and ſome threats

threats from the Admiral of *Holland*, forced them to deſiſt in the further purſuance of it.

The Queens Majeſty was at *Burlington* met by the Earl of *Montroſe*, and the Lord *Ogilby*, who with two Troops of Horſe, conveyed her to *York*, where ſhe uſes her utmoſt diligence in promoting his Majeſties affairs, and in a ſhort time raiſes a pretty conſiderable force, which with an *Amazonian* courage ſhe undertakes to command in perſon. The Qu. goes to *York*.

And

Advances to *Newark*.

And with these Forces thus raised, she first advances to *Newark*, from thence to *Weston*, and so to *Ashby*, where she resolves to think upon what might most conduce to the benefit of his Majesties affairs, having received intelligence that the Enemies Forces from *Nottingham* were retreated into *Leicester-shire* and *Derby-shire*, to joyn with a greater force to oppose or intercept her Majesties passage, which she endeavoured to make towards the King, to conjoyn their powers.

But

But yet before ſhe goes forward, ſhe takes a prudent care of preſerving thoſe Countries which ſhe left behinde her, and therefore ſhe leaves Sir *Charls Cavendiſh* brother to the Earl of *Newcaſtle*, with the command of three thouſand Foot, Arms for five hundred and twenty Troops of Horſe, to ſecure *Lincolnſhire* and *Nottingham-ſhire*, the better to preſerve thoſe who were already loyal, from the enemies violence, and to keep ſubject ſuch whoſe volatile ſpirits were too

ſubject to flie from their Allegiance, as likewiſe to keep in awe thoſe thouſand Foot which the enemy had left engarriſoned in *Nottingham*.

Her Majeſties Forces.

And ſo her ſelf marches forward, accompanyed with three thouſand Foot, thirty companies of Horſe and Dragoons, ſix pieces of Cannon, two Mortar-pieces, and one hundred and fifty Waggons of Money, Proviſion and Ammunition. Mr. *Jermin* (now Earl of St. *Albans*) as Coll. of her Majeſties Regiment of guards, commanded

manded in Chief over the whole Squadron, Sir *Alexander Lesley* (who since, & indeed ever proved himself a traiterous, murderous, perfidious and cowardly *Scot*) had the ordering of the Infantry, and Sir *John Gerrard* commanded the Horse, Capt. *Leg* the Artillery, and her Majesties self *Generalissima*, with an undaunted and more then Womanlike resolution in the head of her Army.

But let us look a little into her Majesties native Countrey, where that famous or rather infamous Politician, Card *Richelieu* his death.

Politician, Cardinall *Richelieu*, having by his Policies dipped his hands in the blood of ſo many innocent Peers of *France*, is forced at length himſelf, *fato ſuccumbere*, to yield to that Fate from which no ſubtilty could reprieve him.

His birth, extract & Character.

He was born at *Paris*, of Noble extraction, and took his Orders at *Rome*, where Pope *Paul* the fifth then ſitting in the Pontifical Chair, & looking with earneſtneſs upon his phyſiognomy told him, *That he ſhould become the greateſt Cheat in the World.* He

He was by the Queen Mother first preferred to be Bishop of *Larone*, and then to the Kings Counsel; whom she afterwards commended to the Pope, who sent him the Cap, and after the famous siege and forcing of *Rochell*, by his policy and industry became the prime Minister of State in the Kingdome of *France*, and the King growing up to age, insinuated so much into his favour, that he postponed filial duty and brotherly affection to his love towards him, so his Policy

taught him to be ingrate-full in the higheſt degree to thoſe breaſts which had firſt cheriſhed and advanced him.

His minde was eſteemed by moſt to be of the ſame colour with his habit, wholly ſanguine, and much of the temper of that *Spaniſh* Cardinal, who affirmed, *That Gunpowder in the field gave as ſweet a perfume as Incenſe at the Altar.*

He was obſerved to be of an irreconcileable nature, where he once hated he hated ever, pardoning none

none from whom he either had or judged he might receive an injury. The *Marshal* of *Marillacks*, and many other prime Peers of *France*, are examples of his revenge.

Yet his Counsels have been by many great Politicians esteemed of high conducement to the affairs of *France*; for by them the *Hugonots* were suppressed, who were looked upon as one of the greatest Weaknesses of *France*; for by them either Forain Princes cherished their Invasions, or potent Peers

their Rebellions: A great ſcourge he was to the *Spaniard*, but greater to the Duke of *Lorrain*, whom he chaſed out of his Countrey to ſeek another habitation.

He was looked upon as the greateſt Incendiary and Fomenter of the *Scottiſh* and *Engliſh* Rebellions and Diſturbances. A man he was of an infinite contriving and ſedulous ſpirit, as *ſolid* as *ſubtile*, a thing rare under the *Gallick* Clime, inſomuch that many have termed him the wonder and *Prodigy* of *Prudence*.

A

A mighty Change there was expected to follow in the Government of *France* upon his death, but he had ſo well inſtructed his Pupil *Mazarine*, that things went on ſtill in their former frame.

This *Mazarine* who ſucceeded in that grand employment was a *Sicilian* by birth, (and are a wily ſubtile generation) of mean Parentage, but an highly extended Genius; he was firſt ſervant to a *German* Count at *Rome*, who much frequenting Plays, (at which he was an ex- *Mazarine ſucceeds him.*

cellent Artiſt) his ſervant *Mazarincs* quick ſpirit ſoon learned the Trade, and Fortune likewiſe favouring him, in a ſhort time he raiſed himſelf to a Stock of a thouſand Crowns, when leaving his Maſter, he gets into the ſervice of Cardinal *Barberino*, then chief in the Court of *Rome*, by whom being ſoon obſerved to be of a nimble wit and tenacious judgement, he was firſt employed in a ſmall Legateſhip in *Italy*, which place he performing, even to admiration, and the Court

Court of *Rome* wanting a perſon whoſe cunning policies might circumvent *Richelieu's* deſigns in *France*, he is by the Cardinal *Barberino's* means choſen and ſent Legat thither, but finding himſelf outwitted here, he thought it better to joyn with *Richelieu*, and become his Pupil, to learn more, then loſe that opinion already had of his judgement.

And under him he ſo perfected his experience, that it will be a hard queſtion to determine, whether his Predeceſſor before him,

him, or he ſince, have managed the affairs of that Kingdom with greater ſubtilty.

Lewis 13 dies.

Not long after the death of his Royal Favourite, *Lewis* the 13th (brother to the Queen of *England*) and ſurnamed the *juſt*, returning out of *Catalonia*, extreme ſad and melancholy, bid adieu to the World, having yet left behinde him two Heirs Males, Children, born (to the wonder of the world) after twenty three years barrenneſs in his Royal Queen, and Conſort, *Infanta* once

of

of *Spain*, when he deſpaired to have ſeen a Childe of his own Heir to the Crown of *France*.

He was a Prince, of himſelf of a very quiet and peaceable temper, by which means *Richelieu* had the greater opportunity to carry on affairs of State as he pleaſed. At his death he declared the Queen Regent or Governeſs of his young Son the King, till he came to age, recommending the Cardinal *Mazarine* (whom ſhe had long before received) to her for counſel.

But

The Qu. and King meet at *Edge hill*

But let us return to the Queen, whom we left marching towards the King, and whom we may now expect to have met him at *Edge-hill*: The first time which his Majesty had had the happiness (for so I dare affirm he accounted it) to see her, since her forced departure to *Holland*; what joy and congratulations there was at this meeting, I leave the Reader to judge.

Ambassadour from *France.*

In the mean time, *Monsieur Harcourt* came over Ambassador from *France*, to treat of an accommodation between the King and

and Parliament; but his Negotiation was by many rather looked upon as a flouriſh from the Policy of Cardinal *Mazarine*, to pry into the actions of this great difference, he being likely rather to widen that breach which was the Maſter-piece of Cardinall to make, then any way endeavour to cloſe it.

The Queen being by the King conveyed to *Oxford*, ſtayed there till the beginning of the next year, whileſt the Kings affairs went on in a very hopefull poſture; for the ſame day that

The Q. at *Oxford*.

Sir *William Waller* routed.

that the Queen entred Triumphantly into *Oxford*, was Sir *William Waller* the City Generall totally routed at *Roundaway down*, and no Army in the field to oppose him, had he not unadvisedly set down before the siege of *Glocester*, whilest in the mean time *Essex* raised another Army, and Sir *William* was recruited by the City, the *Scots* invited in to assist their Brethren of *England* against the King, when had his Majesty directly marched up towards *London*, he had found no force

to

to oppoſe him, and ſo might have utterly quaſht the Rebellion, which had been better policy then the in vain attempting that beggerly and diſloyal City.

The Queen now drawing neer her time, and it being generally believed, that the Earl of *Eſſex* with his Forces had ſome aim at *Oxford*, as the Seat Royal of the King, the reſidence of his Court and Council, and the Sanctuary of a conſiderable part of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy, it was thought fit that the Queen ſhould remove to

The Qu. intends to journey to the Weſt.

to *Exceter* (lately taken in by Prince *Maurice*) as a place more free from the power of the Enemies; and not far from the Sea, by which ſhe might take ſhipping for *France* as occaſion ſerved.

Yet was it not fear that perſwaded her magnanimous ſpirit to depart from *Oxford*, (though the Parliament at *Weſtminſter* had proclaimed her Traytor, and belched forth many ſcandalous falſities againſt her,) but over-perſwaded by thoſe who had a greater care of her ſafety then her ſelf, ſhe went.

Queen proclaimed traitor.

And

Sets forward towards the West.

And on the ſixteenth of *April* ſhe began her journey towards *Exceter*, conducted by the King, Prince, Duke of *York*, and moſt of the chief Nobility and Gentry as far as *Abingdon*, where ſhe took her laſt leave of the King, though neither of them without doubt had the leaſt preſage that that parting kiſſe ſhould be the laſt that ever they were like to give each other.

Being parted from the King, ſhe was Convoyed on her journey by a ſufficient ſtrength of Horſe purpoſely

purposely appointed for her security, and at her arrival at *Exceter* was received by that City with all possible magnificence, where soon after she was safely delivered of her fourth Daughter, who was christned *Henrietta*.

Delivered of a daughter.

The weakness and sickness incident to Childebearing being passed over, the young Princess was committed to the charge of the Lady *Dalkeith*, Daughter to Sir *Edward Villiers*, one of the half-brothers of the Duke of *Buckingham*, and Wife to the

the Lord *Dalkeith*, eldeſt Son to the Lord *Morton*; which having done, ſhe took Shipping at *Pendennis* Caſtle, on the fifteenth of *July*, 1644. and ſo paſſed into *France*, there to negotiate, according to inſtructions received from his Majeſty, for ſome ſupplyes of Money, Arms and Ammunition for the advance of his ſervice; in which if ſhe could not prevail, yet however to continue in the Court of the King of *France*, till his his Majeſties Affairs here might be brought into ſuch

Queen paſſes into *France*.

such a capacity, that she might return again both with honour and safety.

Waller and *Essex* routed.

In the mean time the Kings affairs in *England* went on with a great deal of seeming prosperity; for not long after the Queens departure, he gained a signal Victory over Sir *William Waller* at *Cropedy-bridge*, and then marching after *Essex*, who was with the other part of the Parliaments Army gone into the West, to reduce those Counties to their obedience, he followed him so close at the heels,

heels, that at laſt he brought him into that ſtraight, that himſelf with Sir *Philip Stapleton*, and ſome others eſcaped away in a Cock-boat, leaving the whole Army to his Majeſties mercy: The Horſe taking the occaſion of a dark night, made their way through and eſcaped, but the foot came to Capitulation, and had liberty to march away, but their Arms, Artillery, Baggage & Ammuntion, were left to his Majeſties diſpoſe. Severall other ſucceſſes the King had by

taking

taking in of Garriſons, &c. and ſeveral Meſſages notwithſtanding his ſucceſs he ſent to the Parliament, for peace and accommodation, but could not be hearkened unto.

Nazeby fight the Kings ruine.

But a hard deſtiny attended this pious King, for whileſt he ſolicites the Parliament with continual Meſſages of Peace, they make all poſſible preparations for War, and the next year, *viz.* 1645. on the 14 of *June*, at *Nazeby*, gave the King his fatal and final overthrow, making themſelves maſters of his Camp,

Carriages

Carriages and Cannon, & amongſt the reſt, of his Majeſties Cabinet of private Letters which had paſſed between him and the Queen, which to their own diſgrace they publiſhed in Print: A barbarity which very Heathens would be aſhamed to be guilty of.

The King ſaved himſelf by flight from this battell, and gathered together as many of his ſcattered Troops as he could, but was never after able to make head againſt the conquerors, but ſtill loſing one place after another,

was at laſt reduced to have *Oxford* only for his ſhelter, where finding himſelf not ſafe without a Field Army, on the 27 of *April*, 1646. he in diſguiſe leaves the City, and throws himſelf upon the *Scots* Army at *Newark*, who having taken that Town, carryed him to *Newcaſtle*, where they kept him in reſtraint.

The King diſguiſed leaves *Oxford.*

The Q. deſires to procure *Lorrain* to aſſiſt the King.

The Queen after her departure from *England*, had long time, and with great induſtry laboured to bring a deſign to effect, which was the procuring of the Duke of *Lorrain*, who being at leiſure with a rambling

rambling Army, and Money in his Purſe, was in a capacity to aſſiſt any body who ſtood in need of him. The Queen of *England* therefore treated with him for his aſſiſtance: Many Debates there were, which way his Forces (which were then neer *Collein*) ſhould paſs to the water-ſide, through *France* or *Holland*, and where they ſhould land in *England*, Weſtward or Northward; but all came to nothing, though there were hopes of his aid, till the very time that the Kings ruine was conſummate, by his

truſting himſelf with the *Scots*, who had before been ſo baſely treacherous to him.

Oxford taken. And now the Parliament make their Victories over the King and his friends abſolute. *Oxford* is yielded up to the Parliaments Generall, *Fairfax*, and in it the Great Seal, Privy Seal and Signet, as likewiſe the Duke of *York*, and the Princeſs *Henrietta*, who were both ſent to *Weſtminſter*, but both ſhortly after eſcaped, the laſt conveyed by the Lady *Dalkeith* into *France*, and the firſt by Capt. *Bampfield*,

in

in Womans apparel, into *Holland*, the Prince having before escaped thither from the *Scillies*.

The next design of the Parliaments was to get the King into their hands, which Money was likely enough to effect; three hundred thousand pounds does the feat, and so his Majesty is delivered up into the hands of the *English* Parliaments Commissioners, and with a strong party of Horse hurried from *Newcastle* to *Holmby*, and so about from Prison to Prison betwixt Army and Parliament, till

The *Scots* sell the King.

at length the *Independent* Army having ſelected a choice *Junto* of their own Gang, and by force thruſt thoſe who accorded not with their murderous deſigns out of dores, inſtruct theſe to vote, *That a High Court of Juſtice ſhould be erected, to try the King, as a Rebell and a Traitor*: A deſign ſo horribly traiterous, as not to be parallel'd in all preceding ages.

The Qu. Letter to the King.

The Queen at *Paris*, hearing of their wieked determinations, writes to the King, and with much diligence gets her Letter conveyed to him by one *Wheeler*,

Wheeler, ſervant to Major *Boſwell*: Wherein ſhe expreſſes, *The deep ſence and ſorrow which ſhe had of the Kings miſerable condition, in which the bonds of nature and affection enforce her to bear more then an equal ſhare, wiſhing with all her heart, if it pleaſed God, that ſhe might die for him, without whom ſhe cannot, nor will not live, yet in the mean time will uſe her utmoſt power and intereſt by all ways imaginable to help him.*

She likewiſe ſends another Letter to the *French* Ambaſſadour reſident, to be delivered to the L. Gen. which ſhe directs, *To her*

And to the Lord Fairfax.

Truſty

Truſty & well-beloved, Tho. *Lord* Fairfax, *Generall of the Parliaments Forces*: *Therein imploring his aid and aſſiſtance, to come over to the King her Husband, to ſee him before he ſhould be proceeded againſt by any Tryall or Charge; and to have a Paſſe for her ſecure coming and returning*. This Letter was by the L. Gen. *Fairfax* ſent to the Houſe of *Commons*, but they not ſo much as deigning to take it into conſideration, laid it aſide.

The King beheaded

And on they proceed in their intended traiterous deſign againſt the King her Husband, condemning him

him by their pretended High Court of Juſtice, to be murdered, by ſevering his head from his body, before his own Palace-gate of *White-hall*; which accordingly they executed on that black day, (for ever to be raſed out of the Kalender) *Tueſday* the 30 of *Jan.* to the aſtoniſhment of the whole World, and grief of all good men.

But with what unexpreſſible grief and ſorrow to his Royal Conſort, muſt be left to imagination, no pen being able to expreſs that black cloud of diſtractions which ſo ſad an accident muſt neceſſarily involve her in: & certainly had ſhe been of the ſame Religion that thoſe noble *Roman* Women were, who ſcorned to ſurvive

their Husbands, her magnanimous ſpirit had certainly followed their example.

The Qu. goes into a Monaſtery at *Challons.*

But ſince her Religion (though it could not reſtrain her ſorrow for her murdered King and Husband) reſtrained her from following him in death, ſhe is reſolved to ſpend the reſt of her time in Religion, and therefore retired her ſelf to the Monaſtery of *Challons*, where ſhe ceaſed not daily to lament both his and her own hard Fortune, his in coming to ſo untimely an end by the treachery of his Subjects, and her own in ſurviving him. Till at length overcome by the importunities of the King and Qu. Mother of *France*, ſhe

ſhe came to keep Court (though with the moſt obſcurity that could be) in *Pallace Royal*, a Pallace built by Cardinal *Richelieu* at *Paris*, yet never interpoſing in any matters of Eſtate, except what might be for the Promoting of the intereſt of her Son King *Charles* the Second, who not only loſt his Father, but was deprived of his Kingdoms by his Fathers Murderers, till it pleaſed God of late to reſtore him, which ſure does in a great meaſure comfort this diſconſolate Princeſſe, though Worlds cannot repair the loſs of ſuch a Husband.

A Prince he was of an incomparable piety, and ſo rare a pattern of Conjugal love, that he commanded

manded the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, the day before his death, to tell her mother, *That his thoughts had never ſtrayed from her, and that his love had been the ſame to the laſt.* Nor were her Vertues leſs reſplendant, which ſhould I undertake to Characterize, I ſhould wrong what King *Charles* himſelf hath done. I therefore only conclude with this Wiſh: May *England* ever be happy in ſuch Princes, but may never Princes of *England* be ſo unhappy in their Governments, as the Malice and Rebellion of ſome men made Them to be.

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FINIS.